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Executive Board
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FOR ACTION

COUNTRY PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATION**

Mexico

SUMMARY

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the country programme of Mexico for the period 1996 to 2001 in the amount of $6,280,000 from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $40,400,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

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* E/ICEF/1996/9.

** In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1995, will be contained in the "Summary of 1996 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1996/P/L.43 and Add.1).

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THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

1. As in many other developing societies, the social reality of present-day Mexico is characterized by disparities and inequities. While a few have access to the benefits of development, most others cannot meet their basic needs. The major persistent - and in some cases emerging - problems affecting women and children include poverty, violence, migration, unemployment, insecurity, drug addiction and new diseases, all of which lead to social and family disintegration. With the current economic problems, however, they are especially difficult to address.

2. Severe economic difficulties began in December 1994. In 1995, the gross domestic product declined by almost 7 per cent and unemployment struck one out of every eight workers. Inflation reached nearly 50 per cent, and interest rates averaged about 60 per cent. Thus, family purchasing power fell substantially, while at the same time, the availability of resources for social sectors and programmes decreased, jeopardizing the expansion of public services to the poor. The crisis has accentuated historical disparities and inequities, and has highlighted the risks faced by women and children.

3. The scope and depth of poverty has persisted in Mexico despite the fact that for several decades before the present economic crisis, the economy grew at a rate far above the Latin American average. In 1992, 37 million people (40 per cent of the population) lived in poverty, of whom 14 million were classified as extremely poor, meaning that they were unable to obtain sufficient income to meet their nutritional needs. If anything, the numbers have grown since then. In the states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca, the population living in poverty exceeded 75 per cent. There are regions of these states, and of others such as Hidalgo, Jalisco and Veracruz, where living conditions for rural and indigenous groups are similar to those found in the least developed countries. In areas of Chiapas, there has been the added threat of armed conflict.

4. As Mexico struggles with the challenge of poverty, it has demonstrated a commitment to improving the situation of children and women. Mexico was among the sponsors of the World Summit for Children and is making good progress nationally towards the World Summit goals for child survival. According to recent government figures, the infant mortality rate fell from 23.9 per 1,000 live births registered in 1990 to 17 in 1994. While United Nations estimates are higher, there is no doubt that mortality is declining. Rates of child malnutrition, on the other hand, do not appear to have changed in recent years. Nearly one quarter of the child population is chronically malnourished, and as much as 80 per cent of the indigenous child population show some degree of malnutrition. Access to preschool education for children aged 4-6 years was 76 per cent in 1993 and access to primary education was 98 per cent for the 1994-1995 school year. However, 300,000 children still do not have access to first grade each year, while almost 880,000 children drop out of school every year. Grade repetition is still high, at 8.3 per cent. The quality of education in urban centres is notably better than in rural areas. In 1993, the level of learning in primary schools in urban sectors was rated 6.2 on a scale of 10, as opposed to 2.8 in rural areas. For indigenous child populations, levels of learning are the lowest because their first language is not Spanish, the language officially used in schools.

5. In 1995, 85 per cent of the population had access to safe drinking water and only 67 per cent to sewerage and sanitation. In localities with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, safe drinking water coverage is only 52 per cent, while access to sewage disposal systems is only 20 per cent.

6. There is no up-to-date register of the number of children who work or live on the street. This problem appears to increase when families are experiencing income and employment difficulties. In 1992, the Federal District registered 11,200 boys and girls in the street who were exposed to the threat of alcohol, tobacco and drug addiction and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS. A more accurate enumeration will be provided by a census of the Federal District Department. The number of working children also seems to be on the rise. According to official estimates, over 800,000 children below the legal age of 14 years work, and an additional 1.3 million minors aged 14-15 years are legally permitted to work.

7. Indigenous minors are facing many inequities such as difficulty in gaining access to an education which is appropriate to their needs and culture. Limited opportunities in their own communities lead to high levels of migration from rural to urban areas. Children of migrant agricultural workers often become child labourers and are constantly uprooted. Few of those children attend school on a consistent basis and many become street children who earn a little money to augment family income. Others live on the street to escape abuse at home. Some cross the northern border illegally in search of a living.

8. The number of juvenile offenders, addicts and victims of the sex trade is growing in the large cities, tourist centres and border areas because they lack opportunities for proper physical and mental development, a full enjoyment of childhood and respect for their rights. Legislation concerning these minors varies from state to state in Mexico; the majority of states have yet to adapt legislation relating to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In its observations on Mexico's report on implementation of the Convention, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended placing greater emphasis on the protection of children and adolescents in vulnerable situations: juvenile offenders; children of the street; workers; victims of abuse; and indigenous children.

9. Mexican women also face limitations in their personal development and the satisfaction of their basic needs. Although maternal mortality has declined in recent years, it is still high given the level of development in Mexico: estimates range from 48 to 110 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Over 40 per cent of births are not assisted by professional services and prenatal care is often incomplete. Although the proportion of girls attending school is now the same as for boys - except among indigenous children - the proportion of illiterate women, at 15 per cent, is much higher than for men. There is evidence of discrimination against women in family and community life and in the opportunities that society in general offers them.

10. Mexico has an extensive mass media infrastructure, including over 1,200 radio stations with local, national and international coverage, and a television system of national and international scope with four national networks reaching nearly 40 million homes. An estimated 90 per cent of the Mexican population have access to television and 96 per cent to radio broadcasting. Some 350 newspapers and over 200 magazines are circulated daily throughout the country. Taken together, this capacity represents a great potential for the dissemination of information, raising awareness about the situation of children and social mobilization for meeting their needs and rights.

11. The number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has grown to 3,500 during the past decade. Their objectives include serving the needs of indigenous populations, popular education, human rights, gender discrimination, the environment and housing, among others. Public and private universities of Mexico are venturing into social development through their research capacity and

students' active participation in related activities. As the prospects for improving the situation of children and women are closely interwoven with widespread poverty, UNICEF cooperation will associate closely with the country strategy for poverty reduction.

PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1990-1995

12. The general objective of the 1990-1995 programme of cooperation, linked with the 1989-1994 National Development Plan, was to improve the quality of life of women and children through direct support to increasing social service coverage and through reinforcement of the Government's institutional capacity to deliver such services. With Mexico's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, its sponsorship of the World Summit for Children and subsequent development of the national programme of action (NPA) for children in 1991, the focus of the programme objectives was sharpened and the strategies were modified accordingly. The overall objectives became the achievement of selected World Summit and mid-decade goals. Advocacy and capacity-building in planning and implementation of social programmes became the major strategies.

13. Health became the focus of the programme. UNICEF supported government actions nationwide aimed at achieving the goals of immunization and reduction of mortality due to diarrhoeal disease and acute respiratory infections (ARI). UNICEF support covered advocacy, technical assistance for national planning, training, the development of mobilizing and health promotion messages (many based on Facts for Life) disseminated through the mass media, and monitoring. In addition, intensive basic services for mothers and children in marginalized regions in the states of Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas were promoted. Overall, most of the country programme objectives were achieved in ways which strengthen the prospects for sustainability.

14. Mexico achieved expanded programme on immunization coverage of 94 per cent by the end of 1994. The goal of using oral rehydration therapy (ORT) in 80 per cent of diarrhoea cases has been achieved, leading to a 65 per cent decrease in diarrhoeal mortality since 1990. Deaths due to ARI declined by one third between 1990 and 1993.

15. In maternal and child health (MCH), UNICEF supported the training of over 20,000 traditional midwives in 31 states to improve supervision of pregnancy, clean childbirth and post-natal care. Over 4,000 traditional midwives received basic instruments, a national directory of 24,000 local midwives was completed and 450 birth hostels for clean childbirth were established. The "Health begins at home programme" supported basic training of 1,057,000 women as health agents, each of whom serves 15 households.

16. UNICEF support in nutrition focused on promoting breast-feeding through the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) in conjunction with the national health system for improved promotion, training and supervision. By late 1995, 315 hospitals had been certified.

17. The expansion of safe drinking water and basic sanitation covered the rural areas of Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas, using appropriate technologies and substantial community participation. Altogether, 130 safe drinking water systems have been installed, benefiting approximately 76,000 persons; 840 promoters have been trained in system maintenance and hygiene education and communication, and 4,300 ventilated improved pit latrines have been installed for 26,000 beneficiaries.

18. UNICEF, in conjunction with World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, supported the development of a non-formal, initial education programme aimed at increasing coverage and improving the quality of teaching in 10 priority states for approximately 200,000 children. Through cooperation between UNICEF, Children's Television Workshop and the national network Televisa, 130 episodes of the educational television programme "Sesame Street IV" were produced for broadcast in 18 Latin American countries.

19. UNICEF promoted a demonstration home-based day-care system for the children of working mothers. A training methodology and training guides for caretaker-mothers were developed and tested, and the programme now operates in 19 states. Groups of mothers are taking over operation of the centres on a self-sustaining basis.

20. UNICEF supported the design and pilot implementation of an innovative form of care for street children in which street educators, families and communities focus on prevention and the treatment for 18,000 minors in 77 cities in the country's 31 states.

21. A "popular kitchens" project, aimed at reducing women's domestic work load, reducing family spending on food, improving family diets and promoting family health care actions, received technical and financial support. Over 1,300 popular kitchens operate nationwide for nearly 130,000 persons.

22. A social policy programme concentrated on the promotion, planning, monitoring and evaluation of the NPA, including special technical support to high-priority states and municipalities in the country. UNICEF also provided support for the production and dissemination of studies on conditions of poverty and socio-economic inequalities, performance of social expenditures and the formulation of new social policy guidelines.

Lessons learned

23. Mexico was not only a sponsor of the World Summit for Children, but also established achievement of the World Summit goals as a central theme of national social policy. UNICEF demonstrated that advocacy and technical support can contribute to the country's achievement of the World Summit goals.

24. The country has shown that achievement of the World Summit goals at the national level is feasible. At the same time, national-level efforts should be increasingly complemented with decentralized actions at state and municipal levels to help ensure reduction in social disparities.

25. Initial progress towards achievement of the World Summit goals had been made during a period of relative economic prosperity. The country now faces the challenge of sustaining and culminating its achievements in spite of a less favourable economic climate. Mexico will depend, more than ever, on the capacities of community organizations and NGOs, and on support from the private sector to complement government initiatives.

26. Past UNICEF cooperation in Mexico has addressed issues affecting women in a limited manner. The popular kitchens project, for example, has provided a useful and appreciated service to poor women and their families, but does not address the basic problem of gender discrimination on a broad scale. A more comprehensive gender approach should characterize programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

27. MCH is being addressed, for the most part successfully, but much remains to be done in the areas of nutrition, education and the legal protection of the rights of children and women.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1996-2001

General resources : $ 6,280,000
Supplementary funding: $40,400,000

Recommended programme cooperation a/
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	General resources	Supplementary funds b/	Total
Priority regions	440	25 100	25 540
Social policy, children, women and family rights	1 482	3 830	5 312
Health and nutrition	1 810	5 200	7 010
Education, children in especially difficult circumstances and adolescents	1 327	5 600	6 927
Programme support	1 221	670	1 891
Total	6 280	40 400	46 680

a/ The breakdown for estimated yearly expenditures is given in table 3.

b/ In addition, there also are funded supplementary funding projects shown in table 3.

Objectives and strategy

28. The three principal objectives of the programme of cooperation are to: (a) support national efforts to reduce disparities in child and maternal survival and development through an expansion of service coverage in ways which are sustainable; (b) support the decentralized implementation of the NPA in states and municipalities through the establishment of viable local programmes of action; and (c) advocate more effective policies to address implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including those of legal protection and participation.

29. These objectives reflect the aims and priorities of the social policy established in Mexico's National Development Plan, and coincide with the strategies proposed in the 1995-2000 NPA launched in late 1995. The programme is also consistent with the country strategy note (CSN) presently being prepared by the Government of Mexico and the United Nations agencies. The CSN will support, inter alia, the country's efforts to improve the situation of the most vulnerable women and children as part of fulfilling its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

30. In order to achieve the objectives, three criteria will guide cooperation: (a) coherence in social policy to ensure that progress and achievements gained through the programme are disseminated to other aspects of social or economic

policy; (b) coordination in programme execution so that the efforts and resources of Government at various levels, NGOs and other institutions, the private sector and international agencies are more complementary and result in increased coverage, impact and sustainability; and (c) concentration of UNICEF resources on high-priority improvements for the most vulnerable regions, families, communities and groups.

31. The principal programme strategy is to strengthen institutional capacity through the decentralization of the NPA towards states and municipalities, respecting the responsibilities of each level of government. A second important strategy will be social mobilization to encourage widespread, coordinated participation in the formulation, implementation and financing of actions for children among the State, families, communities, the private sector, NGOs and the public. This mobilization is also intended to generate funds to support programme activities. A gender approach will be followed in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. The Government and UNICEF will adopt reasonable flexibility in order to be able to respond adequately to the situations and priorities which emerge during programme implementation.

32. A tripartite programme structure will pursue the programme objectives: (a) integrated actions in priority regions aimed at the most vulnerable populations, particularly indigenous populations; (b) national programmes for social policy and women's and children's rights; and (c) programmes on health and nutrition, education, children in especially difficult circumstances and adolescents.

Priority regions

33. Integrated action programmes in priority regions will help to reduce inequalities and disparities in the states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca and continue work already under way. Priority will also be given to such regions as the Sierra Negra, and north of the state of Puebla, the Sierra Tarahumara in the state of Chihuahua and the Huastec region of the states of Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí and Veracruz, gradually incorporating other regions according to available resources. Integrated basic services will focus on actions related to food and nutrition, health, education and water and environmental sanitation. Community participation will help to set priorities and design programmes, with limited technical, material and financial support from external sources. These programmes, designed to make a visible and lasting impact, will require supplementary funding to meet the coverage objectives.

34. Programme objectives include: (a) reducing maternal and child mortality, disease and malnutrition; (b) improving access to and the quality of the educational system at all levels of initial, preschool and primary levels, and increasing adult literacy, especially among women; (c) increasing access to water supply and sanitation facilities among rural populations through the use of simple technology and management models; and (d) fostering community approaches towards development, particularly with respect to women and the cohesion of the family structure. Processes will be developed to strengthen analysis of the situation of women and children and to support the development and implementation of state programmes of action for children.

35. The programme is linked with the strategy for combating poverty in the Mexican National Development Plan and the NPA. Planning and monitoring will be coordinated and supported by the Sistema nacional para el desarollo integral de la familia (DIF) (National System for Integrated Family Development) and UNICEF, with the participation, as executing bodies, of DIF and the federal and state offices of sectoral institutions.

Social policy and rights

36. Cooperation in social policy, children's rights and women's family rights at the national level will be coordinated and monitored by DIF and UNICEF, with the participation, as executing bodies, of DIF, the National Commission for Action for Children, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of the Interior, the National Human Right Commission and other relevant national institutions. The social policy project will provide technical support to the further development of the 1995-2000 NPA and will continue to support periodic follow-up and evaluation. Through technical support and training, the project will promote effective decentralization of the NPA towards the states and municipalities. Advocacy and mobilization will foster non-governmental and public participation in complementing and expanding the programmes and actions for children. Technical support will help to develop a system for updating social statistics on women and children at regional, state and municipal levels. UNICEF will also support selected studies and evaluations on problems affecting children as a contribution to the formulation of public policies.

37. The project promoting children's rights will advocate and provide technical support to the adaptation of federal and state law to the terms of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This will be complemented by public education on rights issues, with the active participation of children themselves. In coordination with the Human Rights Commission and interested NGOs, the project will monitor progress on implementation of recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

38. The women's and family rights project is designed to help shape national policies to reduce gender discrimination. It will promote the dissemination of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and advocate legal reforms to help ensure its implementation. Technical assistance to the educational sector will help with revising curricula to eliminate gender bias. A second component will focus on women and girls as part of the family structure, working on roles within the family, combating intrafamilial violence and reinforcing the value of the family, women and girls.

39. The third programme category includes national programmes designed to help meet goals established at the World Summit for Children and in the NPA. Further progress in achieving the goals will require reaching the most underserved and marginalized groups.

Health and nutrition

40. The health and nutrition programme will support the further reduction of child mortality due to nutritional problems, perinatal causes and infectious diseases; the reduction of maternal mortality from preventable obstetric causes; and prevention of micronutrient malnutrition. The programme will be coordinated and monitored by DIF and UNICEF, with the participation, as executing bodies, of DIF, the Ministry of Health and institutions in the National Health System and other national institutions related to this issue.

41. The nutrition project will contribute to the national objective of a reduction in the level of protein-energy malnutrition in children under the age of five years and a reduction of low birth weight. UNICEF will support a nutritional information and surveillance system, nutritional education, the promotion of breast-feeding and consolidation of BFHI, and reduction of micronutrient deficiencies (iodine, iron and vitamin A).

42. The reproductive health project will support actions to improve women's sexual and reproductive health and the elimination of neonatal tetanus. It will address women's access to information on reproductive health and expectant mothers' access to prenatal and post-natal care and services, particularly for high-risk and teenage pregnancies. Self-health care among women and children will be encouraged through the health promotion and education project. Activities will include school and family health, with emphasis on accident prevention, and teenage health, municipal health (linked to the Mayors as Defenders of Children Initiative) and health education and training through the mass media.

43. The prevention and proper treatment of infectious diseases, particularly diarrhoeal diseases, ARI and vaccine-preventable diseases will be supported through training of health staff and educating and mobilizing families. The objectives are to increase the use of ORT, further reductions in ARI fatalities through early detection and correct treatment, and maintenance of universal child immunization

Education and children in especially difficult circumstances

44. A programme for education, children in especially difficult circumstances and adolescents aims to help improve the living conditions of children in extreme poverty such as those living in the street, child migrants, day labourers, handicapped or abandoned children, or those whose futures are compromised for reasons of work or because they are victims of intrafamilial violence. These children do not enjoy their rights as children, and special emphasis will be placed on education.

45. The initial education and child development project and the primary education and adult literacy project both aim to contribute to expanding access, improving the quality of teaching and increasing learning levels in basic education, primarily in rural, indigenous and marginalized urban zones. Support will focus on girls, adolescents and women. The projects will stimulate the development of educational models adapted to different geographical areas, groups and social categories and promote the use of low-cost alternative methods to broaden access to educational services and improve the quality of teaching. The programme will be coordinated and monitored by DIF and UNICEF, with the participation, as executing bodies, of the Ministry of Public Education, the National Council for Educational Development, the National Adult Education Institute and the Ministries of Education in priority states.

46. In initial education and child development, UNICEF will support actions aimed at expanding coverage and improving quality through the programme for the development of initial education, a non-school strategy which trains parents living in rural, indigenous and marginalized urban zones in the 10 most economically, socially and educationally marginalized states. The project will support the production and evaluation of educational materials and the expansion and improvement of the quality of preschool education.

47. In primary education and literacy, UNICEF will support efforts to achieve universal primary education and improve educational quality in rural and indigenous zones, children in the street and child workers. Technical support will be provided to help reduce drop-out and failure rates and raise the level of academic performance in priority states. Adult literacy will focus on actions aimed at women and young people in rural indigenous and marginalized urban zones in priority states. The priority will be to promote bilingual education for girls and women and reinforce indigenous women's access to literacy programmes.

48. The project on children in especially difficult circumstances aims to help improve the living conditions of these children, their families and communities, and the performance of various institutions as identified in the NPA: street children; child workers; mistreated children; child drug addicts; juvenile offenders; and refugee and repatriated children. The project will support the delivery of health and educational services, personnel training and promotion of the participation of NGOs and other civil groups. The project will be coordinated and monitored by DIF and UNICEF, with the participation, as executing bodies, of DIF, the Federal District Department, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Attorney General's Office, the National and State Human Rights Commissions, the Ministry of the Interior and other national and state institutions involved in these issues.

49. The adolescent programme aims to help (a) increase opportunities for education and recreation; (b) reduce such social risks as addictions, STDs and violence; (c) develop intellectual, physical and creative skills; (d) strengthen social and family ties through the reinforcement of self-esteem, family integration and healthy interpersonal relations; and (e) foster community organizations which will make substantial efforts to improve the social environment.

Monitoring and evaluation

50. The quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects will be carried out by technical committees established for each programme. The technical committees will be led by DIF as the coordinator for this programme of cooperation, with the participation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (as the coordinating body of the international cooperation for development with the United Nations system) and of the various institutions and offices executing specific programmes. Programmes and projects will be evaluated according to the progress in achieving their objectives and the impacts achieved for the beneficiary populations. The feasibility of replicating experiences and using them to develop institutional capacities to strengthen sustainability of actions will also be evaluated by the technical committees. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out in 1998.

51. Support will be provided for monitoring implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the NPA. UNICEF will cooperate with governmental and non-governmental institutions with respect to both.

Inter-agency coordination

52. In order to maximize the results of this programme, mechanisms of coordination will be established with United Nations agencies and international institutions of technical and financial cooperation. Support will continue to be provided for the Joint Consultative Group on Policy in which several cooperation agencies participate, especially on the subject of combating poverty, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the goals of the World Summit for Children and sustainable human development.

TABLE 1. BASIC STATISTICS ON CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Mexico	(1994 and earlier years)		UNICEF country classification
Under-five mortality rate	32	(1994)	Middle U5MR
Infant mortality rate	27	(1994)	Middle IMR
GNP per capita	$ 4010	(1994)	Middle-income GNP
Total population	91.9 million	(1994)	

KEY INDICATORS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT		1970	1980	1990	1994
Births	(thousands)	2222	2243	2456	2473
Infant deaths (under 1)	(thousands)	176	144	79	66
Under-five deaths	(thousands)	244	195	96	79
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		110	87	39	32
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births)		79	64	32	27

		About 1980	Most recent
Underweight children (under 5) (% weight for age, 1988)	Moderate & severe	..	14
	Severe	..	..
Babies with low birth weight (%, 1978/1988)		15	12
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%, 1993)		..	84

NUTRITION INDICATORS	About 1980	Most recent
Exclusive breast-feeding rate (<4 mos.) (%, 1987)	..	38
Timely complementary feeding rate (6-9 mos.) (%, 1987)	..	36
Continued breast-feeding rate (20-23 mos.) (%, 1987)	..	21
Prevalence of wasting (0-59 mos.) (%, 1988)	..	6
Prevalence of stunting (0-59 mos.) (%, 1988)	..	22
Daily per capita calorie supply (% of requirements, 1979-1981/1988-1990)	131	135
Total goitre rate (1991)	..	15
Household expenditure (% of total income, 1980 or 1985) All food/cereals	..	35 / ..

HEALTH INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
ORT use rate (%, 1993)		..	81
Access to health services (% of population, 1980/1991)	Total	45	78
	Urban/rural	.. / ..	80 / 60
Access to safe water (% of population, 1980/1995)	Total	72	86
	Urban/rural	.. / ..	96 / 52
Access to adequate sanitation (% of population, 1980/1995)	Total	58	67
	Urban/rural	77 / 12	86 / 21
Births attended by trained personnel (%, 1990)		..	77
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births, 1986/1990)		200	110

Immunization		1981	1985	1990	1994
One-year-olds (%) immunized against:	Tuberculosis	41	16	70	98
	DPT	41	40	66	91
	Polio	85	67	96	92
	Measles	33	64	78	94
Pregnant women (%) immunized against:	Tetanus	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1 (continued)

Mexico

EDUCATION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Primary enrolment ratio (gross/net) (%, 1980/1993)	Total	122 / ..	112 / 99
	Male	122 / ..	114 / ..
	Female	121 / ..	110 / ..
Secondary enrolment ratio (gross/net) (%, 1980/1993)	Total	48 / ..	58 / ..
	Male	51 / ..	57 / ..
	Female	46 / ..	58 / ..
Adult literacy rate, 15 years & older (%, 1980/1995)	Total	83	90
	Male/female	86 / 80	92 / 87
Radio/television sets (per 1,000 population, 1980/1992)		128 / 54	255 /149

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS		1970	1980	1990	1994	2000
Total population	(thousands)	50455	67056	84511	91858	102410
Population aged 0-15 years	(thousands)	24519	31342	34209	35360	36525
Population aged 0-4 years	(thousands)	9314	10361	11464	11785	11640
Urban population (% of total)		53.0	60.7	67.4	69.8	73.3
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total	62	67	70	71	72
	Male	60	64	67	68	69
	Female	64	70	73	74	76
Total fertility rate		6.5	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.6
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)		43	34	29	27	23
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)		10	7	6	5	5

		About 1980	Most recent
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%, , 1979/1987))		40	53
Population annual growth rate (%, 1965-1980/1980-1994)	Total	2.9	2.2
	Urban	4.2	3.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
GNP per capita annual growth rate (%, 1965-1980/1980-1993)		1.7	-0.5
Inflation rate (%, 1970-1980/1980-1993)		18	58
Population in absolute poverty (%)	Urban/rural	.. / ..	.. / ..
Household income share (%, 1984)	Top 20%/bottom 40%	.. / ..	56 / 12
Government expenditure (% of total expenditure, 1980/1989)	Health/education	2 / 18	2 / 12
	Defence	2	2
Household expenditure (% share of total)	Health/education	.. / ..	.. / ..
Official development assistance: (1980/1993)	$US millions	56	399
	As % of GNP	0	0
Debt service (% of goods and services exports, 1980/1993)		56	16

/...

TABLE 2. EXPENDITURE UNDER PREVIOUS COOPERATION PERIOD, 1990-1995 a/

COUNTRY: MEXICO
LATEST BOARD APPROVAL: 1995
GENERAL RESOURCES: $10 297 762

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Programme sectors/areas	Supplies and equipment (actual)		Training grants (actual)		Project staff (actual)		Other cash (actual)		TOTAL					
									General resources		SF		Total (GR & SF)	
									Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned
	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF						
Health	1 908	709	1 268	667	1 480	19	6 178	1 214	10 834	7 574	2 609	8 521	13 443	16 095
Household food security and nutrition	294	121	196	141	108	81	533	264	1 131		607	1 194	1 738	1 194
Water supply and sanitation	63	1 276	24	260	36	104	308	982	431	503	2 622	6 042	3 053	6 545
Education	105	3	308	13	418		760	146	1 591	831	162	476	1 753	1 307
Young child development	61		197		554		478		1 290	1 393		722	1 290	2 115
Women-centred programme		49	8	60			8	14	16	586	123	1 416	139	2 002
Children in especially difficult circumstances	4	79	21	201	254	1 094	149	1 069	428	273	2 443	2 549	2 871	2 822
Planning and social statistics	104	5	73		182	55	493	95	852	598	155		1 007	598
GRAND TOTAL	2 539	2 242	2 095	1 342	3 032	1 353	8 907	3 784	16 573b/	11 758c/	8 721	20 920d/	25 294	32 678

GR = General resources.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.
SF = Supplementary funding, funded and unfunded.

a/ Actual expenditure includes expenditure recorded as at closure 10 of 21 December 1995.
b/ Including expenditure from global fund and general resources for unfunded supplementary funding and Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean.
c/ Including $1 460 000.00 already approved for first half of 1990 and additional general resources of $2 229 762.00 (E/ICEF/1994/P/L.32 and E/ICEF/1995/P/L.33)
d/ Including additional supplementary funding of $4 500 000.00 (E/ICEF/1993/P/L.28)

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TABLE 3. PLANNED EXPENDITURE, 1996 - 2001

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country: MEXICO Period covered: 1996 - 2001	Funding status	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Integrated area-based programme	GR	140	60	60	60	60	60	440
	FSF	840						840
	NSF	4 600	4 000	4 100	4 600	3 900	3 900	25 100
Planning and social statistics	GR	425	200	200	200	200	257	1 482
	NSF	400	700	700	700	630	700	3 830
Household food security and nutrition	GR	300	300	290	334	326	260	1 810
	NSF	800	800	900	1 000	900	800	5 200
Children in especially difficult circumstanc	GR	230	247	250	200	200	200	1 327
	FSF	210						210
	NSF	900	900	900	1 000	1 000	900	5 600
Programme support	GR	185	193	200	206	214	223	1 221
	NSF	100	100	100	100	120	150	670
TOTAL	GR	1 280	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	6 280
	FSF	1 050						1 050
	NSF	6 800	6 500	6 700	7 400	6 550	6 450	40 400
GRAND TOTAL		9 130	7 500	7 700	8 400	7 550	7 450	47 730

GR = General resources.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.
NSF = New supplementary funding.

TABLE 4. LINKAGE OF PROGRAMME BUDGET AND STAFFING/STAFF COSTS

MEXICO

PROGRAMME SECTION/AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCES	PROGRAMME BUDGET, 1996-2001 (In thousands of US dollars)				POSTS a/ EXISTING POSTS						SUBTOTAL			TOTAL POSTS	STAFF COSTS c/ (In thousands of US dollars)		
	GR	FSF	NSF	TOTAL	D2/L7	D1/L6	P/L5	P/L4	P/L3	P/L2	IP	NP	GS		IP	LOCAL	TOTAL
GENERAL RESOURCES																	
Integrated area-based programme	440			440													
Planning and social statistics	1 482			1 482												89	89
Household food security and nutrition	1 810			1 810													
Children in expecially difficult circumstances	1 327			1 327													
Programme support	1 221			1 221				1			1		1	2	879	252	1 131
TOTAL GR	6 280			6 280				1			1		1	2	879	341	1 220
SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING																	
Integrated area-based programme		840	25 100	25 940					1		1		2	3	789	278	1 067
Planning and social statistics			3 830	3 830				1			1	1	1	3	879	684	1 563
Household food security and nutrition			5 200	5 200				1			1	1	2	4	879	851	1 730
Children in expecially difficult circumstances		210	5 600	5 810				1	1		2	1	3	6	1 668	989	2 657
Programme support			670	670									2	2		278	278
TOTAL SF		1 050	40 400	41 450				3	2		5	3	10	18	4 215	3 080	7 295
TOTAL GR & SF				47 730				4	2		6	3	11	20	5 094	3 421	8 515
ADM. AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT BUDGET (Proposed, 1996-2001)	Operating costs			2 999													
	Staffing b/			6 543		1	1				2	4	11	17			
GRAND TOTAL (GR + SF + ADM)						1	1	4	2		8	7	22	37			
	Number of posts and staff costs:																
	- At the beginning of previous programme (1990)														N/A	N/A	N/A
	- At the beginning of proposed programme (1996)										8	7	22	37	N/A	N/A	N/A
	- At the end of proposed programme (2001) (Indicative only)										8	7	22	37	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.

b/ The posts are effective as of 1 January 1996.

c/ Project posts and core posts are funded for five years.

Abbreviations: GR = general resources; FSF = funded supplementary funding; NSF = new supplementary funding; SF = supplementary funding; IP = International Professional; NP = National Professional; GS = General Service; ADM = administrative.